

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO.

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COUNTRY Korea

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SUBJECT The Situation in Seoul

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1. The following are South Korean personnel who have joined the North Korean government: KIM Hyo-sok, former Minister of Home Affairs; YU Tong-yol, former Commander of the Constabulary; KIM Kyu-sik, former Chairman of the Legislative Assembly; CHO Wan-ku, assemblyman; YU I-su, assemblyman; SONG Ho-song, Brigadier General, former Commander of the 4 Division; O Se-chang, signer of the Korean 1919 Independence Manifesto; OH Hang-sup, propaganda chief of the Hankook Independence Party; PAK Chol-Kyu, assemblyman; KIM He-suk, investigation committee member; CHANG Yun-song, assemblyman."
2. A political operational troop entered Seoul on 4 July and began operations on 5 July. They have been checking the populace through the use of the old Pao Chia system. They are especially interested in persons who fled North Korea and in ardent South Korean supporters. North Korean support in Seoul generally comes from the working class and student elements. Merchants are classed as neutral with South Korean leanings. The intelligentsia is pro-South Korean. The feeling exists that the South Korean army will return and would be welcomed by the majority of the people. South Korean and American leaflets get a good reception. Sixty percent of the Seoul students are actively aiding North Koreans.
3. The People's Army headquarters is at the former military police headquarters at Yongsan; the police headquarters is the same as before; government offices are the same as before; dramatic alliance headquarters is at the National Theater; South Korea Labor Party headquarters is at the premises of the All Korea Labor Union; the People's Committee headquarters is at the capitol.
4. Air raid damage in Seoul is as follows: capitol building (slight); former U.S. Embassy (slight); Yeha University; Tankuk University; Korea University; Whasin Department store; Samsak Circus; Navy Headquarters; some buildings of the 4 Korean army headquarters in the Chongno area.
5. Source saw some Russians in Seoul who were identified as pilots, tank drivers and operators of heavy guns. The number of Russians in Seoul is not known.

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6. Most South Korean army and police were shot on the spot along with their families. The People's Guard Corps, the Northwest Youth Organization, and the Hanchung members were given a people's trial and were punished according to the public verdict. Actually all were executed. Extreme anti-Communists were executed at once; those who fled from North Korea were put to forced labor.
7. The North Korean propaganda states that grain will be shipped to Seoul from North Korea. This is not believed by the populace. On 3 July a celebration was broken up by a U.S. air raid with some casualties. The participants of this mass meeting included students, and members of the South Korean Labor Party, Korean Independence Party, Laboring Peoples Party, Democratic Independence Federation, Democratic Youth Alliance, All Korea Labor Union, and a few bewildered peasants. CHO Wan-ku and HANG Sop of the Korean Independence Party are propaganda leaders.
8. Source heard that a North Korean army captain secretly released a captured South Korean artillery officer saying that the final victory would be won by South Korea and he hoped a good deed would be remembered.
9. According to a rumor in Seoul, a South Korean force of unknown size under Colonel YI Yong-mun is in the south mountain sector without supplies, but awaiting orders.

25X1A * ~~Comment~~. It was not indicated whether these individuals joined the North Korean government of their own volition or were forced to join for propaganda purposes.

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